

By OnlineInterviewQuestions.com

SDLC Interview Questions

It is a very tedious task to develop software without any kind of architect. To solve this problem, SDLC comes into play. SDLC is an acronym for the Software Development Life Cycle, also known as the Software Development Process. SDLC is a method that comprises of a set of actions to create or edit numerous software products. Thus, people with an interest in software development must be aware of top **SDLC Interview Questions and Answers**.

Sometimes, it can be difficult to build large complex software. SDLC has a huge system devoted to overcoming such problems that can possibly occur otherwise. There are 7 junctures namely planning, requirements, designing and prototyping, software development, deployment, testing and operations, and maintenance. These methods followed are genius in their approach and work as efficiently as possible. SDLC uses many strategies and practices to lessen the amount of risk and direct toward success.

It includes an absolutely enhanced approach to provide knowledge of how one can perform different advancements such as altering, replacing, editing, developing, and maintaining a particular software. A complete thorough model used and the software quality improvement is known as the life cycle.

Q1. What do you understand by SDLC?

SDLC is short for the Software Development Life Cycle. It is basically a software development process, which provides a clear architecture or model for the management and creation of the software. It helps in strategizing our actions based on our desired plan.

Q2. What are different kinds of models used in SDLC?

There are five models that are being used in **SDLC** namely:

- Waterfall model
- Rapid Application Development(RAD) model
- Iterative model
- Spiral model
- Agile model

Q3. List some benefits of using the V-model?

Some of the major benefits of using the V-model

- It provides us with the early growth of test plans, making it more successful.
- It works fairly well even with low scale projects with fewer requirements.
- It is very straightforward and requires comparatively fewer efforts.

Q4. Differentiate between SDLC and STLC?

SDLC

SDLC comprises of complete analysis and verifying of a model. It goes through various phases, selecting the best strategies and solutions for you.

STLC

On the other hand, STLC only performs the validation of a given model.

Q5. What do you understand by Testing Phase?

When a model goes through various rectifications for the search of errors existing in the software. There are many techniques now for this particular phase and can be customized as per one's needs.

Q6. What is the role of the design phase?

The design phase aids us to specify requirements concerning with software and hardware. It also provides with the facility of describing the complete structure or architecture of the given project.

Q7. What do you understand by the waterfall model?

Waterfall model follows a very systematic approach. It does not direct elsewhere, following in a particular sequence. It only begins with the next stage once the former stage has been completed. This method follows a very clear path from the beginning to end. Each step is effectively planned. There are various steps involved in this model making it even more efficient.

Q8. Differentiate between LLDs or HLDs in SDLC?

LLDs

It is short for Low-level Designs.

This is a very descriptive design plan that aims in helping the development process.

HLDs

It is short for High-level Designs.

This is used, to begin with the development process and is given by architects.

Q9. List some advantages of the agile model in SDLC?

The various advantages of the agile model in an SDLC are as follows;

- It is fairly simple and requires less effort to learn, use and execute.
- It has speedy deliverables which are scheduled by looking on to sprints which ensure best quality deliverables
- It works best in both cases, be it smaller or larger, easy or complex projects ending up in the efficient project deliveries.

Q10. List some drawbacks of waterfall model?

Although it is a very efficient model, still there are some drawbacks that are listed below:

- It is not so convenient when it comes to complex projects in which demands are not clearly stated.
- As we know it follows a sequential approach, it is not possible to go back to any step which can result in problems sometimes.
- No service is delivered until the last step is executed.
- The testing phase can also only be done when the last step is executed and not consecutively.

Q11. What is the requirement gathering phase used for?

The demands or needs of a project are taken into consideration in terms of data and output, profit analysis and plan of the project. Basically, bringing out all the requirements.

Q12. What do you understand by SRS?

It is basically a procedure which involves refining and documenting the needful. It serves as an agreement between the developer and the consumer. It includes all kinds of requirements that a project has like design, software, hardware, and functions.

Q13. What do you understand by iterative model?

It is a model prepared for reviewing a part of the software to gain knowledge and a clear view of the upcoming requirements. This process is also repeated to produce a new update of the software for every period of the project.

Q14. What are the maturity levels in CMM?

The following are the levels in CMM

- Initial
- Managed
- Defined
- Quantitatively Managed
- Optimizing

Q15. What are the types of prototype models?

The various type of prototype models are

- Patch-Up Prototype
- Non-operational Prototype
- First-of-a-Series Prototype
- Selected Features Prototype

Q16. What is a Big Bang model?

The Big Bang model obeys no particular process, and a very few amounts of time is spent on planning. Even the consumer is not certain about what exactly they want and the requirements are implemented. This is typically used for petty projects and not suitable for complex projects.

Q17. What Is Deployment Phase in SDLC?

The Deployment phase is the product is delivered for consumer needs.

Q18. Differentiate between CRS and SRS?

CRS

The CRS is a chief document made by the analyst and can possibly be missing information and duplicates in some cases.

SRS

The SRS is the accurate and proper document that acts as the final one as it is used for reference by the test engineers.

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